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Editorial Notes.

International
Peace Press Union.

In April last Alfred H. Fried of Vienna, Austria, editor of *Friedens-Warte*, issued an appeal for the organization of an International Press Union for the promotion of peace. This effort seems to be faring better than a similar one put forth in Paris some ten years ago. The organization effected at that time, which a good many of us peace people went into, seems to have got no further than paper. In the July *Bulletin* (No. 1) of the new organization, Mr. Fried says that the Union already has members in Argentina, Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. Letters addressed to Mr. Fried have in a number of instances expressed enthusiastic approbation of the movement. In France particularly, where the idea of an international press union for peace was first conceived, has the response to Mr. Fried's appeal been strong. At the sixth French National Peace Congress at Reims, presided over by Senator Léon Bourgeois, a resolution was adopted expressing hearty approval of Mr. Fried's undertaking, and urging French writers for the press to connect themselves with the Union. Furthermore, a French Group of the Union was then and there organized. The Union is planning to hold its first meeting at Stockholm at the time of the eighteenth International Peace Congress. We very much hope that this effort may meet with much greater success than the previous one, for it is of the very greatest moment to the peace cause that the press in general be won to a favorable attitude toward its principles and policies. The task of bringing this about, under the present conditions of the daily press and the material policies which govern the owners, is one of no ordinary difficulty. It is easy enough to form an association and get men who are already interested in the peace movement to join it; but to work out practical ways in which average newspapers and their average correspondents can be turned into sincere and trustworthy friends and advocates of peace in times of panic as in ordinary times, that is the task that still waits to be accomplished, though a number of great newspapers, in this country at least, are already steadily to be reckoned on the side of international goodwill and peace.

Park College
Cosmopolitan
Club.

We have received a most interesting account of the formation and inauguration of the Cosmopolitan Club of Park College, Parkville, Mo. At the regular chapel exercises on the 17th of June brief talks on cosmopolitanism were made by Professor Wolfe, librarian of the college, Professor Evans of the Chair of Philosophy, and Seiichi

Ikemoto, a Japanese member of the college body. On the suggestion of Mr. Ikemoto it is proposed to try to secure funds to erect a building for the college, to be known as the college Temple of Peace, for the use, we suppose, of the Cosmopolitan Club as the centre of its life and activities. The project was at first thought to be impossible, but on further consideration the Faculty gave their consent that the effort be made, and appointed a committee of three of its members to coöperate with Mr. Ikemoto in the enterprise. They propose to secure the money either in large contributions, if that is possible, or in subscriptions of one dollar or more. It ought not to be difficult to get quickly the \$25,000 which they need. Many of the fraternity and club houses in connection with the universities and colleges have cost much more than this amount. One can scarcely conceive of anything more fitting, in an institution where there are young men from many countries, than a Cosmopolitan Club Temple of Peace, where these young men might associate freely with each other and do the work for which such clubs are now being so numerous organized. We commend most heartily the Park College Club's venture and hope that the committee may speedily find the funds with which to erect the temple.

News from the Field.

The American School Peace League offers two sets of three prizes of seventy-five, fifty and twenty-five dollars for the three best essays on one of the following subjects:

1. The United States the Exemplar of an Organized World.
2. The History of International Arbitration.
3. The History and Significance of the Two Hague Peace Conferences.
4. The Opportunity and Duty of the Schools in the International Peace Movement.
5. The Evolution of Patriotism.

One set of prizes is open to Seniors in the Normal Schools of the United States, the other to Seniors in the Preparatory Schools. The contest will close on March 1, 1910, and the prizes will be awarded at the annual meeting of the League in July, 1910. For information in regard to the details of the prizes, address Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Peace League, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.

The *Journal de Geneve* of July 15 gives an interesting account of a meeting addressed by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead in the Genevan School of Commerce Hall. As the addresses were in English, only a moderate number of citizens of Geneva were present, the audience being mostly composed of English and American people who were present in Geneva for the Calvin Jubilee. Among those present were the American Minister to Switzerland, Mr. Clay; the American Consul, Mr. Keen; Mr. Renouf, president of the Genevan Peace Society, and Professor Wuarin, who presided. Mr. Mead developed the idea of the coming Federation of the World after the analogy of the Swiss Federation and the United States of America, and urged that Switzerland should take a leading

part in promoting the pacific organization of the world. Mrs. Mead spoke more particularly of the progress of the peace movement in America.

Brevities.

. . . Early in July Andrew Carnegie handed over to the State Department, to be forwarded to the Costa Rican government, \$25,000 of the amount pledged by him for the building for the Central American Court of Justice at Cartago, which has already been commenced.

. . . At the recent laying of the corner-stone of the new building for Pickering College at Newmarket, Canada, Sir William Mulock, president of the Canadian Peace Society, expressed himself in the strongest possible terms as opposed to the prevailing militarism and rivalry in armaments.

. . . Arbitration treaties have been signed between Brazil and Cuba and Brazil and Great Britain.

. . . The arbitration commission appointed by the Swedish and Norwegian governments for the settlement of the maritime boundary between the two countries has held several meetings, has during July been making local investigations, and will meet again this August for further deliberation. The secretary of the commission is Dr. W. Röel, first secretary of the Bureau of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

. . . The July number of *The Gospel of the Kingdom*, edited by Dr. Josiah Strong (Bible House, New York), has two excellent outlines for study of the subject of peace, entitled "International Arbitration" and "The Church and Peace."

. . . Peace has been restored throughout Colombia, and acting President Holguin on July 20 declared martial law off. The Colombian Congress met on July 21.

. . . Our government has sent out a request to all the governments which participated in the meeting of the International Opium Commission at Shanghai, last February, to send delegates to a second Opium Conference to be held at The Hague in the near future. The purpose of the conference is to secure international agreement for the control of the production and traffic in opium with a view to its complete suppression except for medicinal purposes. Our State Department is preparing a program for the discussion of the conference.

. . . During the past year five conventions have been concluded between the United States and Canada: the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain (in which Canada is given the right to decide as to questions directly affecting the dominion), the fisheries treaty, the boundary treaty, a treaty regarding the conveyance of prisoners and defining the reciprocal rights of the two countries in wrecking salvage, a special Newfoundland fisheries treaty, and a treaty providing for the free navigation of boundary waterways. A pecuniary claims treaty is also well under way.

. . . On July 23, at the residence of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd-George, an Anglo-German *Entente* Committee of Women was organized, for the purpose of assisting in putting an end to the almost incessant bickerings, the "snarling and barking,"

as Mr. Lloyd-George characterized it, between the two nations. The meeting was addressed by a number of members of Parliament and several influential women. The German Ambassador in London, Count Wolff-Metternich, sent a letter wishing the movement success. Among the members of the committee are Mrs. Asquith, wife of the Premier, Mrs. Lloyd-George, Mrs. Winston Spencer Churchill, Lady Brassey, Lady Meath, Lady Pearson and Lady Weardale.

. . . Rev. Frederick D. Power, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church of Washington, preached a notable sermon on "War against War," at the Christian Endeavor Convention at St. Paul, on Sunday evening, July 11, in which he showed that war is inhuman, unchristian and irrational. "The work of throwing the resources of nations and mighty forces of nature into engines of torture and destruction, to be used against creatures of our own flesh and blood, belongs to the malignity of demons, not to the spirit of man."

. . . The District Labor Council of Toronto last month adopted a resolution declaring that the Council went on record "as opposed to the enormous expenditures of money for warlike purposes on the part of first-class nations, and is in favor of an attempt to have a universal agreement amongst the workers of Europe and America, whereby the danger of war may be averted by the concerted action of the workers, either by their refusal to fight or by letting those who make the quarrels fight, or by a general strike of labor in countries about to fight, as we believe the decision in the last analysis rests with the workers."

. . . The National Woman's Suffrage Association, in its recent convention at Seattle, adopted a resolution in which it declared that "The United States, being unhampered by European complications and dangers, and without an enemy in the world, should take the lead in a movement for limitation of the costly burden of armaments, now causing nearly two-thirds of our national expenditures. Our recent extravagant army and navy expenditures are lessening the possibility of useful leadership, are inconsistent with the Hague Court principle and with our treaties for international peace and arbitration."

. . . The governments of the United States and Great Britain will submit their "cases" in the Newfoundland fisheries controversy to the Hague Court on the 4th of October. Mr. Chandler P. Anderson of New York, who has in charge the preparation of the United States case, will have it ready by that date. It is expected that the arbitrators will meet at The Hague early in May next for the final hearing and determination of the question.

. . . Senator-elect John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, in an address to the graduating class of the Pelahatchie school this year, said that "the millions of dollars spent in fortifications, naval supplies and maintenance of an army would better be kept in the treasury of the government, or, better, in the pockets of the people, that it might be spent in institutions of learning and equipment of institutions."

. . . Mr. Charles R. Crane, the eminent business man of Chicago, who has been appointed by President Taft Minister to China, is a member of the American Peace